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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 84 83

August 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 87 83

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.68.

7724 日六十月六

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

French Organising New Positions.

London, August 2.

A French communique says:—In Belgium there is persistent rain. Our troops continue to organise the positions north of the Aisne. There is reciprocal artillery activity in the Craonne-Hartebies sector. The Germans made an attack west of Cerny, but were repulsed. We took thirty prisoners. There is an artillery duel to the right of the Meuse.

Enemy's Short-lived Success.

London, August 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—For forty-eight hours there has been incessant rain. The enemy, yesterday afternoon, succeeded, at great cost, in obtaining a foothold in our advanced positions near the Ypres-Roulers Railway. Our counter-attack drove him out at all points, completely re-establishing our former line. We successfully raided south-east of Hargicourt.

Anglo-French Confidence.

London, August 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed General Petain paying tribute to the ability and ardour of the French Army commanded by General Anthoine, whose success assured the Allied flank and largely contributed to to-day's success. General Petain replied:—The success of the combined attacks which you directed is shedding a fresh glory on the British flag and strengthens the mutual confidence of the Anglo-French armies.

Terrific Artillery Fire.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in Flanders, wiring on July 31, says:—So terrific was our artillery activity that the Germans abandoned their first and second lines on the Yser Canal on July 29, and allowed the French to occupy them. Their subsequent attempt to recover them was an utter failure. The ground where the French are consolidating is most flat and so wet that it is most difficult to entrench. Great shell craters fill with water under the eyes of the observers. The most notable feature of the battle was the appalling preparation, in accordance with General Petain's cherished idea that the Allied gunfire must be five times that of the Germans.

The same correspondent, wiring on August 1, says that the battle maintains predominantly an artillery character. The hapless German infantry must have been practically unprotected, as dug-outs and even deep trenches are impossible in the water-logged country. Hence numerous dead are being found.

Value of Gun-Power.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Our preponderance of gun-power enables us to keep up a steady barrage on the German rear through which reinforcement and reliefs have to come, before an attack can be organised. The enemy artillery has been concentrating on sectors. The wretched weather prevents the airmen from directing the counter-battery work to any extent. It is very hard to get definite news of what is happening in the thunderous, continuous haze shrouding the battle front.

The fact is again illustrated that whatever side dominates in gun-power gets the fullest value out of its infantry. For example, on Tuesday our troops had comparatively little fighting but it was when the lay of the ground rendered effective artillery support difficult or impossible that the resistance was really stubborn.

War Anniversary Messages.

London, August 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a message to General Petain, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the war, expresses the Army's profound admiration of the French Army's magnificent courage. The bonds of friendship have been tightened by the certainty of final victory and triumph of a just cause. General Petain replied:—The successes which have been obtained under your high command by the Anglo-French Armies gloriously testify the strength of the links which will unite the armies until a decision is secured.

A German Report.

London, August 2.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed the enemy in Flanders everywhere in heavy fighting, frequently pushing forward our battle-lines by counter-attacks and taking several hundred prisoners. We repulsed five French attacks on the Oberrhein Dammes. The French fruitlessly attacked on the west bank of the Meuse. The prisoners captured yesterday now number 750.

Bad Weather Continues.

London, August 2.

A French communique states:—Bad weather continues in Belgium. There is great artillery firing east of Braye on Laonnois and west of Craonne. There is a violent artillery struggle on the left bank of the Meuse. The Germans without result re-attacked in the sector of Avoucourt Wood.

Splendid French Aerial Work.

London, August 2.

A French communique states:—In Belgium artillery fire is dominating. German artillery, whose activity is greater to the east and north of Birschoote, prevented any attempted attack. We stopped two enemy attacks to the east of Cerny. There is reciprocal artillery firing on the left bank of the Meuse. Between July 21 and 31 we brought down twenty aeroplanes and two balloons and caused twenty-one aeroplanes to descend. Ten flying squadrons threw 41,000 kilograms of projectiles over the stations at Roulers, Metz, Thionville and elsewhere, besides factories, cantonments, bivouacs and munition depots, causing considerable damage.

GOVERNMENT SILVER PURCHASES.

No Reason for Altering Present Methods.

London, August 1.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Geraham Stewart, as to whether the Government would arrange for the purchase of all silver requirements whatsoever, either through the Bank of England or special committees of bankers, Mr. Bonar Law said in view of the high price, and in order to co-ordinate Government requirements, the present practice was for representatives of Departments requiring silver for themselves or the Allied Governments to meet weekly and settle, in consultation with brokers, the total Government purchases required for the ensuing week. That procedure worked well, and there was no reason to alter it.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A Reassuring Message to the Allies.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Foreign Minister has circulated the Allies. He declares that the necessary steps have been taken to restore the combative strength of the armies. The Government will not be deterred by any difficulties from prosecuting the war to a final triumph for the principles of the Russian Revolution, knowing that their liberty and that of all mankind depends upon it. Reorganised and regenerated armies will, at the appointed hour, resume the onward march of victory.

A Definite Explanation of the Outlook.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the circular states:—The moment has come when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia; and we consider it our duty to give the Allies, who have shared with us our burden and trials of the past, a firm and definite explanation of our view-point regarding the conduct of the war. The greatness of the task of the Russian Revolution corresponds in magnitude with the upheaval it has caused in the life of the entire governmental system, and it could not be effected without serious disorders. Nevertheless, Russia is convinced that there was no other means of safety than continued common action at the front with the Allies in an offensive. We have encountered insurmountable obstacles both at the front and in the interior. Enemy agents made use of criminal propaganda, and irresponsible elements were provoked to revolt in Petrograd. Part of the troops at the front were seduced by the same propaganda and forgot their duty to their country. This facilitated the enemy in piercing the front, but the Russian people have shown an unshakable will that the revolt shall be crushed and the originators brought to justice. The Government intends to bring to a successful end the task of establishing an administration capable of meeting all dangers and guiding the country along the path of regeneration. The country will continue, with renewed courage, the great work of restoration and preparation for the coming campaign. We are on the threshold of the fourth year of war, and we firmly believe that Russian citizens will combine all their efforts in defending their beloved country against the enemy. We are convinced that the retreat of our armies is only temporary, and that they will victoriously finish the great work for which they were compelled to take up arms.

New Generalissimo Appointed.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Brusiloff has resigned and that General Korniloff has been appointed Generalissimo. General Tcheremissoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western Front.

MILITARY SITUATION SUMMED UP.

London, August 2.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the General Staff, summed up the situation to a Press representative as follows:—In Flanders, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is pursuing his plans in confining operations to fixed objectives, determined by the power of artillery, thus gaining ground with a minimum of casualties. On one third of the front of the present attack, namely the south, we have not secured all we wanted. One one third, namely the extreme north, we went beyond our objectives, but in the centre for six hundred yards we did not quite reach our objectives. We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and the English units outnumbered the overseas units by four to one.

The situation in Galicia has placed greater burdens on the rest of the Allies and the war has been lengthened. In the broadest strategic aspect the Russian front is so wide that it would take a very big break to affect materially the situation of the whole front which there is no reason to anticipate, provided the Russians hold now, but further retreats may affect the rest of the front. The most we can hope for now is that the Russians will get together and reorganise. I do not expect an effective offensive for some time. The Rumanian movement is part of the Russian offensive. The Army has definitely recovered and shown that it can act effectively. But it would not be prudent to anticipate big efforts by Rumania while Russia is unable to co-operate.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, August 2.

During the week ending July 29, the Italian shipping arrivals were 610 and the sailings 538. The sinkings were four small sailing ships.

The French arrivals were 1,068 and the sailings 1,072. The sinkings were two over and one under 1,600 tons.

THE POTSDAM MEETING.

London, August 2.

In the House of Commons, in connection with the Potsdam Council meeting of July 5, 1914, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government's information indicated that the Central Powers in July, 1914, decided on a policy which in their opinion would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 2.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Between the Zbrucz and the Danester, our troops abandoned positions to the north-west of Khotin and between the Danester and the Parth. The enemy assumed the offensive along our bank of the Danester and occupied a number of positions. We are retiring to the east and have fallen back west of the Putna River. We drove back the enemy near Moldavia and took 154 prisoners. We fell back slightly in the region of Mounts Paucha and Lamentala.

FRENCH NAVAL MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Admiral Lacaze, the Minister for the Navy, has resigned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George Explains Britain's Attitude.

London, August 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson advanced reasons why the International Conference was necessary in order to dispel Russian suspicions and doubts as to our aims and to neutralise the pacifist propaganda. Such a conference must be consultative only. Participating neutrals must not be permitted to vote, and British delegates to an indecisive and dangerous position as far as the Empire was concerned. These were his objects in going to Paris. His views regarding the war were still unaltered.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had not altered its views in the least as regards the only peace conditions consistent with our honour and security. It proposes not to participate in any form whatever in a Conference as described. We do not propose allowing any regional conference to decide or dictate terms of peace, which is the responsibility of the Government. Mr. Lloyd George recapitulated the unrelenting war services rendered by Mr. Henderson and proceeded:—"I have never despaired of the Allies' cause and I despair now less than ever. I feel confident that Russia will recover and I beg of the House to give her a chance." He dwelt on the Russian Government's difficulties and appealed to the House not to pass hasty judgment, and not always to insist on immediate explanations why certain courses were taken. The Allies depended on Great Britain; therefore he appealed for a preservation of unity, which was essential, in order that the cause should not be weakened. Mr. Lloyd George rose unexpectedly in response to an appeal from Sir Mark Sykes that the Government should remove the possibility of a deplorable impression that it had been playing with peace, and to clarify whether Mr. Henderson went to Paris as a representative of Labour or of the Government. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that Mr. Henderson's position as Secretary to the Labour Party was embarrassing both to himself and the Government. He declared that none would be better pleased than the pacifists if he relinquished the Secretaryship. It was Mr. Henderson who had most helped the Government in securing the support of labour in organising the country's man-power. He pointed out that the French Minister, M. Thomas, attended the Socialist conference in Paris, not representing his Government, but his organisation. He then spoke of Russia, mentioning that she had asked the Allies for forbearance. He appealed for unity and asked them not to begin fingering valuable colleagues into the arms of the pacifists.

The motion for the adjournment was talked out.

Britain and the Stockholm Conference.

London, August 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wilson Fox and others, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that no Government representative would attend the Stockholm Conference, and it did not depend on the Government, but upon the Labour Party, whether they approved of such a conference. Personally he hoped they would not, and probably the Government would not allow anyone to attend the Conference, but, in any case, the question would be most carefully considered.

The Paris Passports.

London, August 2.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the passports for Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were endorsed on July 26 for France at the request of Mr. Henderson. The War Cabinet was informed and decided that it would not be right to withhold the passports in the circumstances.

GALLANT COLONIALS.

Stirring Stories of Brave Deeds.

London, August 2.

Stirring stories of extraordinary gallantry and heroism are related in the Gazette in connection with the latest Victoria Cross awards, which include six to men of Imperial Regiments, two to Australians, one to a New Zealander and one to a Canadian. The following are typical cases:—

Captain R. O. Grieve, of the Australians.—During an attack in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, after all the officers had been wounded and the Company had suffered very heavy casualties, he, single-handed, located two machine-guns and, despite a continuous fire from them, bombed and killed both crews. He re-organised the remnants of the Company, which gained the original objective. Finally, he fell wounded.

Lance Corporal S. Frickleton, of the New Zealand Forces.—The assaulting troops were checked by a heavy fire, when he dashed forward to head his section. Although wounded, he went into our own barrage and personally bombed and destroyed a machine-gun crew. He then attacked a second gun, killing the crew of twelve, thereby saving his own and other units. His magnificent courage ensured the capture of the objective.

Second Lieutenant J. S. Dunville, late of the Dragoons.—He set a magnificent example of courage and determination and devotion to duty when in charge of a party destroying barbed wire. Despite being severely wounded, he took up an exposed protecting position ensuring the success of the raid. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Second Lieutenant T. H. B. Maufe, of the Artillery.—He, under intense artillery fire, repaired, unaided, a telephone wire, enabling his own battery to open fire. He subsequently prevented disaster by extinguishing fire in an ammunition dump, regardless of risk and gas shells which he knew were there.

Second Lieutenant F. B. Wearne, late of the Essex Regiment.—He, in attacking, gained the objective and by magnificent daring maintained the position. Seeing a critical situation he jumped over the parapet of a trench, firing at and bombing the enemy, throwing them back in disorder. He remained directing operations, despite being severely wounded. He was subsequently mortally hit.

U. S. LOANS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, August 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Government has lent Britain and France thirty-seven and thirty-two millions sterling respectively to cover their needs in American markets during August.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE JURY.

Result of the Oaths.

London, August 2.

The Oaths resulted as follows:—
Sunny June.....1
Diadem.....2
Moravia.....3
Eleven ran; won by half a length, four lengths separating second and third.
The betting was:—4 to 1 Sunny June; 7 to 4 Diadem; 100 to 8 Moravia.
The place betting was:—5 to 2 Moravia; others proportionate.

DIOCESE OF VICTORIA.

The War and Its Effects.

In view of the third anniversary of the declaration of war, the following account of the part taken by the Church workers in the diocese, sent to Church Notes by the Bishop, may prove of interest:—

The Diocese of Victoria, though one of the largest in the world, has only a very small staff of clergy and workers. At the present time one-third, namely six out of eighteen clergy, are absent for reasons of health or on furlough, namely:—Archdeacon Barnett, Rev. C. I. Blanchett, Rev. G. Mackenzie, Rev. H. Copple, Rev. Rev. O. B. Shann, and Rev. A. D. Stewart. Though the two latter will return as soon as possible, the Rev. P. Jenkins and the Rev. S. Wicks must go on furlough without delay. War work has been undertaken in England by the Rev. C. I. Blanchett and the Rev. U. B. Shann, and though the State exempts the clergy from military service, two of the depleted clerical staff are volunteering to go wherever required by their country. The Lay Workers of the diocese are all too few for the vast area to be covered and the great work undertaken, but the following have left for national service in Europe:—Dr. Plummer, Mr. E. Barney, Mr. W. H. Vireash, Mr. Mills, Mr. Evan Stewart, and Nurse Battie; and Dr. Neville Bradley proceeds this month to Russia for Red Cross Work; leaving only two doctors and one European nurse for the hospital and extensive leper and general medical mission work undertaken at Pathoi and Yunnan. Others have offered and been rejected on medical grounds. In addition to these, the Rev. G. A. Banbury, who left the diocese a few years ago, at least temporarily on account of his health, is now chaplain at the Lincoln Military Hospital, and the Rev. H. O. Spink and Mr. Manderson of St. Stephen's College, whom it was hoped might have returned to the diocese, have made the personal sacrifice for their country.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co. Ltd.
Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Nona.

GENERAL NEWS.

East End Explosion Claims.
Mr. Kellaway, for the Ministry of Munitions, has stated in the Commons that in connection with the East End explosion 11,000 claims for compensation have been lodged. Of that number 5,650 have been approved and 5,686 actually paid.

Discharged Man's Suicide.
A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned at a Stipendiary Magistrate's Court on Sidney Oscar Lloyd, 34, of Bathurst Green, who had jumped from a bedroom window to the ground below. He had been discharged from the Army on account of cerebral tumour, but a notice calling him up for a re-examination had worried him.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON).

ON

MONDAY
the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:—
GEO. P. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY
the 7th day of September, 1917,
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being, Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters, over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. **THE PLANT and MACHINERY** in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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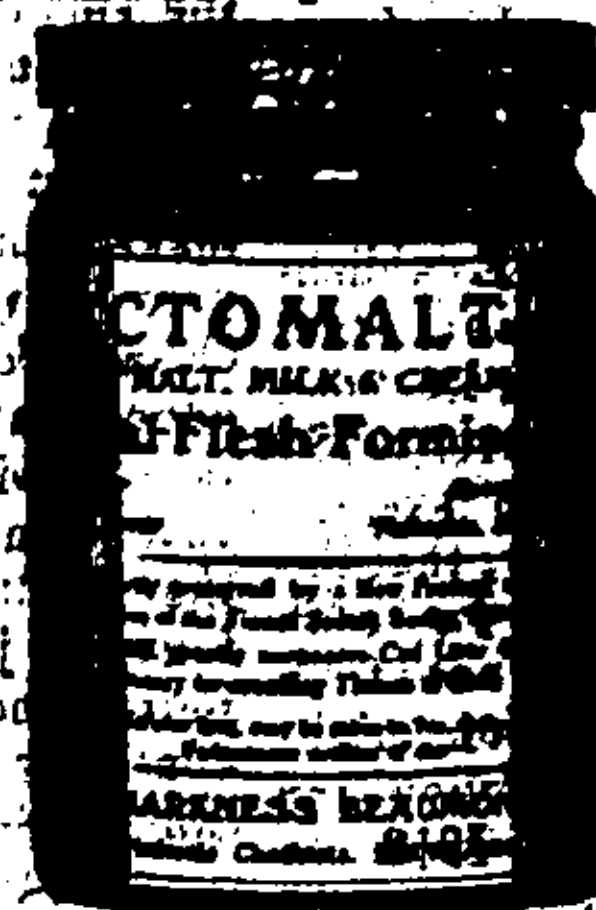
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By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

E. HING

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BIRTHS.

CHANDLER.—On July 26, at the General Hospital, Yokohama, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chandler, a son.
BIDGOOD.—On July 23, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bidgood, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.

THE COLONY AND MILITARY SERVICE.

The Military Service Bill, which was read a first time at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, proves to be a far less revolutionary measure than it was in some quarters expected to be. Within the past few weeks there has been a deal of whispered rumour in the Colony to the effect that the armed auxiliary forces were likely to be called up for active service outside the Colony, but neither in the Bill mentioned nor in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor was this contingency confirmed. In short, the measure has been drafted for the purpose of re-organising the Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserves, in conformity with the scheme announced some time back by His Excellency the Governor, and with the further object of giving the Governor-in-Council power to call up, compulsorily, British subjects between the ages of 18 and 55 years for local defence. The re-organisation scheme comprises the disbandment of the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves as such and their conversion into a composite Defence Corps, while the compulsory clauses of the Bill will not materially alter the existing conditions of local military service, since a moral form of compulsion has been in operation for many months now.

Though the new Bill does not go so far as some would like, and even does not meet His Excellency's strong preference for conscription for war service, it is an enactment which will be heartily welcomed. It puts on a more solid basis the recognition of the principle that every able-bodied Britisher who is capable of performing war duty locally shall be required to do his part, and, so far as the re-forming of the local forces is concerned, it has in it the promise of the creation of a more useful body of trained men. That will be a distinct gain, for if ever the occasion arises for the Imperial authorities to call on Hongkong for more men, the operation of the new scheme will probably be found to have been of real value. So much for the Bill. Coming to the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor, the utterance was chiefly interesting from the fact that it revealed the representations which Sir Henry made to the Imperial authorities on the subject of conscription for service outside the Colony. His Excellency all the way along has been in favour of such a course, and we are sure that most loyal Britishers are at one with him on the point. Apart from whether the number secured would be large or small, if such a scheme were put into operation, with the necessary powers of exemption to suit local conditions, every man who remained would have the full consciousness that he was in the right place, while those eligible men who can be spared and who have so far studiously avoided interviewing the Military Commission would be forced to do that which their patriotism should compel them to do. That would be the value of conscription for active service. Unhappily, the Imperial authorities are not prepared to concede the point which His Excellency has so consistently urged, at least "for the present" though they have empowered the application of the principle so far as local service is concerned.

The Military Commission is still to exist, according to His Excellency's statement, and we, with him, sincerely hope that even yet it will be appealed to by those who are anxious to join the colours and who have grounds for thinking that they can be spared. With its present limited powers, however, we doubt if it will be able to do a great deal more, for the Commissioners themselves have recorded the fact that many of the men who appeared before them need never have done so, while others who might well be serving in the Army have conveniently kept at a distance. Short of compulsion for Home service, little else can be done than what is now contemplated, except it be that the Military Commission should be given the power to summon men before it. At any rate, so far as the general question is concerned, this much is established: that His Excellency the Governor favours the application of full conscription to Hongkong, that the bulk of the community is in agreement with him on the point, and that, if the Colony is not doing all that it might do, the fault lies, not with Hongkong, but with the Imperial Government.

The Foreshore Nuisance.

Time and again we have referred to the nuisance caused along the foreshore of the Praya East by natives turning over the mud with all manner of implements in order to dig for shell-fish, and when the Hon. Mr. Pollock tabled a question on the matter we hoped that something would be done to remedy the grievance. The answer given at yesterday's Council meeting, however, was by no means encouraging. In the first place, the Colonial Secretary asserted that legislation would be necessary to stop the practice referred to, as there is a common law right to take shell-fish. The exercise of that right, however, is surely conditional on those who practice it refraining, in the doing thereof, from creating a public nuisance. And what if legislation is necessary? Is that any reason why it should not be initiated? The whole trouble in Hongkong in the past has been that needed legislation has not been framed to deal with many long-standing evils. According to the Colonial Secretary, the objectionable odour which emanates from the foreshore is "mainly due to other causes than the digging for shell-fish." That may or may not be the case, but, even on the Colonial Secretary's own showing, it is intensified by these operations. As a last consolation, we are told that the nuisance will be finally abated when the new reclamation scheme is put in hand. That is small comfort, for that work will certainly not be carried out for a very long time yet. The nuisance calls for immediate action, but, instead of tackling the matter at once, the Government prefers to go on in "the same old way."

The Kaiser's Bombast.

In a series of Proclamations which the "All Highest" has seen fit to issue on the completion of the third year of the War, there are many of the usual absurdities in the old, familiar, bombastic language, with which the head of the House of the Hohenzollerns will be, to the amusement of posterity, forever identified. Were it not for the fact that the statements are really very funny—all the more because unconsciously so—they would, of course, deserve nothing better than to be treated with the contempt they inspire. The "All Highest," who, at the beginning of the war, predicted that his "invincible army" would be in Paris in a fortnight, now expresses the opinion that the said "invincible army" will be victorious in 1918. Well, anything might happen, but it is not likely to be that. To-day the Germans are much further than ever they were from Paris, and long before the close of next year it is very probable that they will be nearer Berlin. The Kaiser, as usual, utters his wonted sentimental twaddle. "After three years of hard fighting we are resolutely determined to prosecute a righteous war of defence to a successful termination." This is what the German Emperor says to-day. It is very different from what he said at the commencement of hostilities, which was to the effect that "We Germans, as people, and salt of the Earth, have willed the war, knowing well that we are thoroughly prepared and that those we intend to strike are not." And the individual who is certainly the most grotesque and eccentric figure on the face of the earth to-day then says: "Germany stands immovable, victorious and intrepid, and will meet possible further hard trials with grave men and full of faith." Truly, the "All Highest" is the modern personification of Don Quixote, and, like his prototype, his windmills when he thinks he is making onslaughts on London and Paris. Emphatically, the Germans deserve all the misery that has befallen them, if for no other reason than that they allow themselves to be guided, or rather misguided, by such an absurd person as their bombastic Kaiser.

Chinese Constable Charged.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese constable, No. 88, was charged with assaulting a Chinese in Hollywood Road. His Worship adjourned the case.

DAY BY DAY.

A POOR MAN THAT OPPRESSETH THE POOR IS LIKE A SWEEPING RAIN WHICH LEAVETH NO FOOD.—Proverbs.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the third anniversary of Britain's declaration of war on Germany.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alleged Theft of Banknotes.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a well-dressed Chinese youth was charged with stealing \$80 in banknotes from the person of another youth yesterday. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis appeared to defend, and defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was remanded until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$200.

Generous Gift to War Charities.

We understand with regard to the purchase of "Lysholt" by the Government from Mr. Ho Kom-tong that the latter, who bought it at auction for \$37,000, agreed to sell it to the Government for a sum of \$40,000, which was considerably less than the amount he could have secured elsewhere. The balance of \$3,000 Mr. Ho Kom-tong intends giving to War Charities.

Middlesex Regiment Rambling Section.

Although the inclement weather interfered materially with the section activities, the number of individual trips made by the troops at Mount Austin and Victoria during July was 865. The continued popularity of these by-weekly journeys is proof of their utility and the sincerest form of appreciation. The light refreshments and other facilities for the outings are provided by the Services Entertainment Committee, who are to be congratulated on the good work their fund is carrying on in the garrison.

The Fatal Thirteen.

Although she stated that the money was given to her as a "lucky" money, a Chinese woman from Kowloon was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with trying to export 13 silver dollars. She stated that she did not want to change it, as it was given to her for luck. The fatal figure "13," however, proved its mysteriousness in being the cause of her having to pay a fine of \$2. She was told that she must change the money before taking it away.

A Military Family.

In the account of a recent funeral of a Crimean veteran officer at Portsmouth, a local paper remarks:—"The fast dwindling ranks of the Crimean Veterans Association was evidenced by the presence of only one veteran, Gunner Tom Pitt, B.M.A., who wore his active service honours." This veteran, who is approaching 90 years of age, is the father of Sergeant Tom Pitt, of the Hongkong Police Force, and it is interesting to note that Sergeant Pitt has two brothers, both over 50 years of age, still serving in the same branch of the service. Another brother was recently invalided out, owing to his sustaining a broken arm through being thrown off his horse. Sergeant Pitt himself served for ten years in the same force, prior to joining to Hongkong.

Wharf Obstructions.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, the master of a lighter, belonging to the Hongkong and Canton Tug and Lighter Company was charged with an offence against the regulations of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. It was stated that the lighter was waiting at the wharves and, when ordered to move by Mr. Heron, of the Wharf Company, defendant ignored the instruction. A ship then coming in was consequently unable to make a proper berthing. Defendant stated that his heavy lighter was not easily handled and there was a strong tide. Mr. Allen, of the Lightering Company, gave evidence on behalf of defendant. Further explanations having been made as to how the lighter was situated, his Worship thought it could have been moved quicker and imposed a fine of \$20.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION TO CHINESE.

Important Recommendations by Education Committee.

There was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the teaching of the English language to Chinese boys in Government Schools, and to examine the question whether by a reduction in the number of other subjects more time can be devoted to such teaching. The Committee consisted of the Director of Education (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, the Hon. Mr. Lee Chu-pik, Mr. Pierer, Mr. W. J. Hinton, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Mr. R. A. Pomeroy, Mr. Fane, and Mr. Ralphs (Secretary). It met eleven times, and visited Queen's College, Elia Kadonji School, Saiyungpoo School, and Wanchai School. The members also visited St. Joseph's College for purpose of comparison.

The report states, inter alia:—The discipline and organisation in the District Schools were found to be excellent throughout, and the relations of boys to masters satisfactory. But we regret to record our opinion that the general spirit and organisation at Queen's College are not satisfactory and call for further investigation. There appears to be a lack of leadership, with the result that the College resembles an aggregation of classes rather than an organised unit.

The Curriculum.—At the District Schools we do not recommend any change in the present arrangement, and do not consider that too many subjects other than English are being taught, or that too much time is devoted to such subjects. The learning by heart of poetry is of considerable educational value; but it should not be taught except where the English Staff can spare time to take the subject. Apart from this recommendation, no change is recommended for the Lower Classes. On the commercial side of Queen's College we recommend that book-keeping should be no longer taught, and that commercial subjects should be made in the hours devoted to the study of Chinese; the time thus saved to be devoted to the teaching of English. We also recommend that commercial geography should be dropped, and that the general course in geography for the University Senior Examination should be substituted. No change in the curriculum is proposed for the Full Side of the Upper School. These are not sweeping changes, and apart from them we recommend no modification of the curriculum.

The methods employed are good in themselves, although often applied by the Chinese masters in too mechanical a manner. The methods of the English staff seem perfectly adequate and modern, and we find no cause for complaint in this respect.

The staff is defective in two respects. The proportion of masters to pupils is too low, (even when not as at present reduced by absentees on war service), and the classes are too big. We recommend an increase of the Establishment sufficient to ensure that there shall always be at least one English teacher for every 120 boys, reckoning by the average attendance; and further, that the maximum enrolment for each division of a class be reduced from 40 to 30. This reduction might be accomplished as follows:—by applying it in 1918 to Classes 8 (the lowest); in 1919 to Classes 6 and 7; and so on until the change has become operative throughout the schools.

We are of opinion that the employment of women teachers in the Lower Classes might advantageously be extended. With regard to the Chinese masters, while recognising their industry and conscientiousness, we find that they are insufficiently prepared for the work of teaching a foreign language. Buildings and Equipment.—Saiyungpoo School is most unsuitably situated, being between two busy roads on a very narrow site, and opposite a row of noisy houses. The accommodation is insufficient and cannot be extended. We therefore recommend that it should be abandoned and a new school built on a more suitable site in the same District. The recommendations for the reduction in the size of classes made above call for the erection of an additional school. We recommend that it should be in the Eastern District. Wanchai School needs better ventilation. Some of the equipment in most of the schools needs renewal.

The Normal School.—We find that excellent work has been done by the Normal Master at Queen's College. But the somewhat mechanical nature of the teaching given by the Chinese masters, and marked defects in their pronunciation and general education, call for special treatment. We recommend that the University be approached in order that a wider range of general studies may be available for Chinese who desire to become teachers of English. It is noteworthy that until recently the demand for Chinese masters in the Education Department resulted in pupil teachers being made Assistant Masters before the completion of their three years' course. This irregularity has had unfortunate results, and should be avoided in future. The salaries of both English and Chinese masters are insufficient, and we fear that unless they are increased there may be difficulty in getting the stamp of man required. The proportion of better paid appointments is too small.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y. M. C. A. Division.
Tuesday, August 7th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 9th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saiyungpoo Division.
Tuesday, August 7th.—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, August 10th.—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 6th.—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 9th.—3 p.m. Bandaging Practice 4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

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Medical Inspection of Schools.—It is well recognised at home that certain physical defects common to school children render their instruction largely a waste of time and money. Among such are defective sight, deafness, adenoids, and bad teeth. There is also the question of infectious diseases. We consider it most desirable that proper provision should be made for the regular inspection of Chinese boys' schools.

General.—If the recommendations made above are carried out, they will considerably increase the expenditure on Education. Such an increase would not be unreasonable. This is proved by the small proportion of the total expenditure of the Colony now devoted to Education. Though an exact comparison is hard to make, Hongkong does not compare favourably with other Crown Colonies in its gifts to education. The schools we have been considering provide an eight years' course for Chinese boys, by the results of which they can fairly be judged. It is not fair to judge them—as is sometimes done—by the attainments of candidates for employment who cannot produce evidence of having completed the course. A formal certificate is given to every boy who has completed it.

A table is attached to the report, showing the percentages of their total expenditure which various Colonies devote to education. Those Colonies have been chosen in which general conditions are at all comparable to those in Hongkong and they are Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent, British Guiana, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, and Straits Settlements. The table shows that Hongkong spends less than any of the Colonies named. It spends less than a third of the proportion spent by Barbadoes, and the reason appears to be, on the face of it, that a smaller percentage of the population is educated.

One of the best prophecies I have seen for some time, says a *Daily News* correspondent is contained in a little book by Henry Varley, published in 1803. On page 24 the author says:—"I do not pretend to be a prophet but I have the deepest conviction that within fourteen years Jerusalem will be delivered from the sovereignty of the Turkish Mohammedan rulers." Well, we have come way to go to Jerusalem from Gaza yet; but under the circumstances it is an amazingly good shot.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In commenting on a storm recently experienced in London, the *Daily News* says that they were fairly big hailstones which fell in parts of London during the storm, if, as reported, they were seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and weighed an ounce each. But though they may have broken windows, they did not break the hailstone record, which was set up at Langvern, India-China, on April 30, 1907. During a storm on that day hailstones fell ranging from the size of an egg to that of a man's head, the size progressively increasing as the storm continued. Immense damage was caused to property, and M. Cadet, head of the Central Observatory, who guaranteed the details, reported that "hailstones weighing half-a-pound each were quite plentiful."

The Portuguese Expeditionary Force, says the *Daily News*, began to arrive in France about the beginning of the present year. Their uniforms are blue-grey, rather lighter in shade than the French, with red piping round the collars and shoulder-straps. Portuguese troops have, of course, been taking part in the war against Germany in Africa almost since the beginning of the war. About 30,000 of them have assisted in expeditions against the Germans on that continent. It is only fair that full recognition should be given to the war work of "England's oldest ally."

King Constantine going into retirement, with "some friends," adds, says the *Daily News*, one more to the lengthening list of unemployed monarchs. It is really getting somewhat difficult to keep them all in mind. The amiable Abdul the—(well, there is no use in being premature) is still living. Then there is an out of work Shah somewhere or other, but not heard of lately. Also there is an ex-Khedyve, whereabouts likewise unknown. The most notable man of all, of course, is the ex-Tsar, not long out of work, but likely to be on the chronic list. Ex King Manoel is in this country, a war-worker on the same side as his own country. This makes seven, the same number as the neutral monarchs (not counting Greece at the moment), but counting the Shah and the Amir. The belligerent monarchs just about balance the neutrals and out-of-works put together. In reality, perhaps, they should balance exactly, for the Kaiser must surely count as two—with the one for his nob, so to speak; No doubt he counts himself more in his own arithmetic, but two will do for the ordinary enumeration.

Yet another amazingly near thing in prophecy—this time from Meifland's "Life of Anna Kingsford, M.D." (pp. 208-9), describing a "vision" seen by her on the night of August 5, 1877. "I perceive a great war in Europe. There are multitudes of soldiers in white uniforms and some in red. All Europe seems at war. It seems to me as if France were about to be destroyed utterly. The invaders' helmet has a spike. All France is doomed. Part will be a German province. I see England in possession of Calais, Normandy, and the Brittany coast; yes, of all the northern shore of France. Belgium seems to me to be Prussian." The absence of date rather spoils it, but essentially Dr. Kingsford saw the thing that was to be—for a time—thirty-seven years later.

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KOWLOON-CANTON
RAILWAY.

British Section Report for 1916.

Mr. H. P. Winslow, the manager of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, has just issued his report on the work of the section for last year; and in this he states, *inter alia*:-

During the year the extension to the Locomotive Yard, which included the laying of about 2,330 yards of new track and 18 sets of crossings, was completed, as also the extension of the Locomotive Shed by 112 feet. The completion of the new running shed, 500 feet by 20 feet, mentioned in my last year's report, was however delayed by the difficulty in obtaining possession of a small lot of house property standing on the site. The original roofing ordered for these two buildings was unobtainable, and the asbestos-cement corrugated roofing sent out from England as a substitute proved to be totally unsuitable to the requirements of this country; it was decided to construct the running shed in reinforced concrete and brickwork, roofed with Marseille tiles, while a reinforced concrete roof was adapted to the locomotive shed extension. In June, owing to a rainfall of 13 inches in 24 hours, a serious slip occurred in cutting No. 1, fortunately originating at the top; but by prompt attention and continuous work night and day, the slip was cleared, and later made safe without interruption of traffic. Maintenance has been kept up to a good standard. It was found necessary to change a few rails in wet places of the Beacon Hill tunnel, owing to excessive wear; the worn rails will, however, be laid in sidings. On the Fanling Branch Line several hundred sleepers have been renewed with condemned main line sleepers cut in half, and a 12 feet span wooden bridge has been replaced by one of steel joists from old construction material.

It is a matter of regret that I am again unable to report that through traffic has been maintained throughout the year with Canton. Internal troubles in the Kwangtung province are responsible for this. Fighting occurred at Nam Kong station at the end of April and spread to Shek Lung. On June 15th, No. 3 down-express was wrecked by robbers removing two lengths of rails at a point between Nam Kong and Sun Tong on the Chinese Section. An American missionary and one Chinese were killed and 13 Chinese injured; the line at the same point was again damaged on July 23rd by revolutionaries and the telegraph wires cut. From that date, traffic was completely disorganised between Shek Lung and Canton, but a service of trains between Hongkong and Shek Lung was continued to August 14th, when fighting began in the neighbourhood of Sham Chon, which necessitated the cancelling of all but local trains which were run to Low from the 15th to 19th. On the 20th, it was found possible to run trains to Shek Lung, but on the 25th fighting again took place at Wang Lik and the through train service had to be suspended until the 29th, and on the 30th a curtailed through train service was resumed, the up and down mid-day express trains being cancelled.

Notwithstanding the frequent suspension of the train service the receipts show an increase when compared with the previous year. In February, the tramway system was adopted on the Fanling Branch Line, seven new halts were made and a two cent fare charged between each. This has so far proved a success and seems to be appreciated, as the earnings of the line show an increase of \$3,323.17 over the previous year, the number of passengers carried being 67,668 as against 47,928 in 1915. One first class restaurant car was completed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and placed in service during April, but, owing to late delivery from England of the fittings, the work on the first and second class composite carriage had to be suspended for several months. These fittings have now arrived

and the coach will be completed and available for service early in 1917.

An electric workshop has now been fitted up which enables repairs to the lighting equipments of the coaches to be done much more expeditiously than in the past. In the workshops, an old circular saw has been converted into a wood planing machine and a bandsaw made from scrap material. A spring furnace has also been built for the making of laminated springs required for engines and carriages which have hitherto been obtained from England. Several new useful attachments have been made to fit existing machines. The estimated capital expenditure for the year was \$386,198, but owing to the delay in the delivery of materials from England, only \$209,388 74 of this sum was required and after deduction of \$10,670 25 received by sales of old construction plant and materials, the year's expenditure amounted to \$198,718 49. It has been the custom in the past for the Stores in Suspense Account to appear as a subhead in the Construction Account, but as it was decided to transfer this to a separate account, the value of the stores at the end of 1915 (\$109,818 46) has been deducted. The construction cost of the main line to end of the year now stands at \$14,710,917 29 and the Fanling Branch \$89,808 57. The revenue statements of earnings and expenditure follow the line previously adopted. The expenditure of all departments have been carefully watched, and with the exception of the excess of \$10,020 58 under locomotive expenses, subhead fuel, which was due to an advance in the price of coal, the estimates have not been exceeded, and this sum was reduced to \$4,059 76 by savings under other heads of the locomotive expenses. In spite of the increased cost of coal, the percentage of expenditure to gross receipts show a decrease of 5.45 per cent. When compared with the previous year, the working expenses amounted to \$296,691 63 against an estimate of \$313,905. The revenue derived from through passenger traffic was \$192,858 29. It was not to be expected that the estimated figure of \$250,000 would be reached in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the Kwangtung province. The through goods traffic amounted to \$18,407 50 or about 35 per cent. more than the previous year and it is hoped that with the establishment of the goods agency this traffic will increase. The local passenger receipts show an improvement in 1915. The increase in first and second class is largely due to the golfing traffic. The Local Passengers carried were as follows:- 8,362, first class; 18,996 second class; and 385,923, third class.

In February, the Star Ferry rates for railway passengers using the ferry were considerably raised and the increase was dated from 1st February, 1915. During the year a sum of \$20,266 09 was paid to the Star Ferry Company, \$5,623 64 of this amount being in respect of traffic from 1st February, 1915, to 29th February, 1916. The local goods traffic revenue is slightly below that of 1915. The increase under sundry traffic is due to the inclusion of retained collected in respect of reclaimed land let at Hong Kong. Compared with 1915 gross receipts for the year were \$386,215 67 as against \$343,769 78 or an increase of \$22,446 59 and the working expenses \$296,691 63 or \$57,434 less. The balance after paying working expenses stands at \$89,524 04 or \$23,020 93 more than the previous year.

Italy's War Expenditure. Italy's war expenditure to March 31 was £728,000,000, and the monthly outlay now averages £50,000,000.

Death of a Cambridge Professor. The death occurred at Cambridge of Professor T. McKenry Hughes, who has held the chair of Woodwardian Professor of Geology forty-four years as successor to Professor Adam Sedgwick. Professor Hughes, who had travelled much, had the satisfaction of seeing the new Woodwardian Museum of Geology built and freed from debt.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

A Statement of the 1914 Relief Fund.

The accounts of the West River Flood Relief Fund, 1914, administered by a joint European and Chinese Committee, are published for general information. They show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$5,934 89; this balance being less than the Contractor's retention (vide below) of \$9,490 27, the account may be considered as closed. Some \$242,000 of the total subscribed was expended on the immediate relief of destitution and the repair of the earth embankments—principally on the second item. This repair work was carried out on a plan which included such improvements as the time available to allow of the planting of new crops permitted, and the money was paid directly and publicly by our representatives to the representatives of the various districts concerned. In nearly all the cases the work stipulated for was inspected, either completed or in hand. Full reports by Mr. A. E. Wood were from time to time during 1914 and 1915 published in the Press. There still remained a balance to the credit of the Fund of over \$80,000 at the end of 1915, and it was decided to utilise this for the erection of a sample water gate of a permanent character. A site as typical as possible was selected at Fu Wan near Shin Hing; and the gate was built by Messrs. Sang Lee and Co. (Hongkong) to the design and under the supervision of Mr. D. J. Jaffe of the P. W. D., who had the assistance of other officers of his Department. The total cost of the gate was about \$68,000—rather in excess of the balance of the Fund; the difference has been made good by the Hongkong Government. It is a piece of work that does credit to the Colony; and though there is little likelihood that it will be directly copied, the influence of the example will it is hoped make itself felt in the re-building of the subsidiary gates which are necessary to complete the system in the area of which the new gate is the key. Some such gates already exist in the ancient form.

Mr. Jaffe's work was purely voluntary; the only condition imposed was that a fee of \$1,000 should be made over to the War Charities on his account when the work was completed. The above account has been drawn up by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Sec., West River Flood Relief Fund.

PERVERTED TRANSLATIONS.

IL
[Iustum et tenacem propositi
virum non civium ardor prava
juvenum non voluit instantis
tyranni mentis quatit solida]

The just and steadfast man who holds his course 'gainst popular objection
Or Government, kind fate enfolds With thoroughly deserved affection.

His virtues really are unique And should be copied by each one. Examples more than words will speak,
So read the tale of what he's done. When bathing in the sea one day A jellyfish embraced his chest; He merely pushed the thing away (Though smarting) with a merry jest.

And when he sought to cross the 'Gem' And foisted in appalling style, He never even murmured "Dam!" But took his niblick with a smile.

On Guard, you never hear him swear Though drenching rainstorms downward plunge And he is but, from boots to hair, One palpitating human sponge.

Such stelling words in future days Will surely bring its own reward, And we shall see him winning bays Upon the Sanitary Board.

Then, as a petenary leaps Upon his matrimonial ground! At last our hero onward sweeps To grace the Legislative Council. His worth is clear to every eye That scans him with ecstatic awe; His merit raises him on high, But oh! he is an awful bore! E. W. K.

DAIRY-FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.DAIRY-FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GRAND HOTEL HONGKONG

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

Special appearance at this Hotel of

MR. TERENCE RAMSDALE.

The Popular Actor, Humourist and Dramatic Reciter.

PROGRAMME.

HUMOROUS MONOLOGUES.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

COMEDY SKETCHES AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.

N.B.—The Performance will take place in the Hotel Dining Hall, commencing at 9 p.m. No Charge for Admission. A COLLECTION WILL BE MADE FOR THE ARTISTE. A Special Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. at \$1.50.

C. MORRIS,
Manager.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.



are laxative, perfect. They dispel constipation, flatulency, sick headaches, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 N. 2nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Collecting Shoes in a Theatre. A Chinese detective was in a Chinese Theatre last evening when a saw a man collecting the shoes of some members of the audience, who had placed them under the seats. He charged the thief before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
JAVAPACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJIMANOEK" (26) having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th instant or they will not be recognized.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVAPACIFIC LIJN. Agents.

Hongkong 2nd August, 1917.

SAKURA BEER

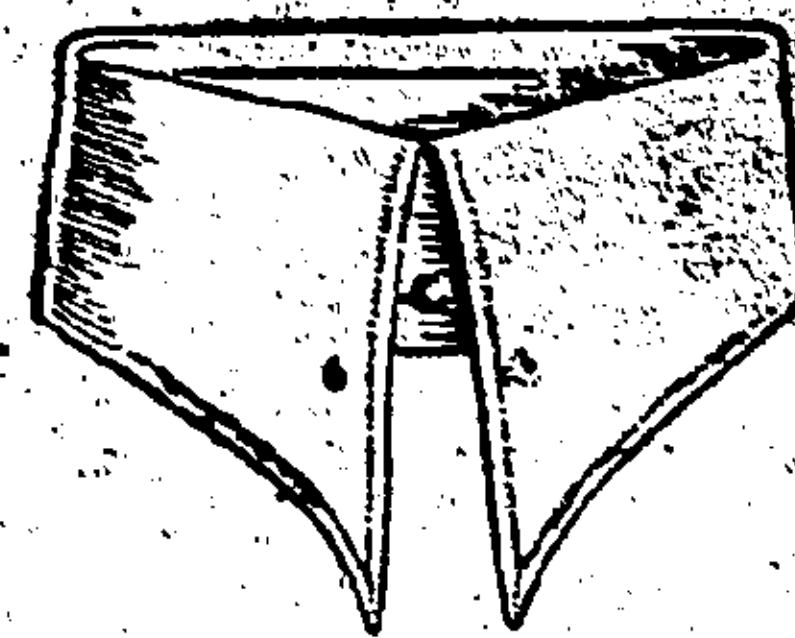


SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



The Collar of To-day.

is the Soft Collar, and discerning men are selecting SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS—the collars which combine comfort and economy with the summit distinctive style and quality. A popular shape is.

Summit SHAPE 66

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 746

OUR CASH

SALE

Now proceeding,
ends on Saturday
August 4th.

THE REMAINDER OF OUR STOCK OF SUMMER
BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOWNS &
MILLINERY

WILL BE OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

A FEW ARTIFICIAL AND PURE SILK COATS IN
PRETTY COLOURS AT 25% DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARCAINS IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPT.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| 2532 | In Springtime.
Barcarole. From "Tales of Hoffman." | Duet. |
| 2329 | It was a Love and His Lass.
Whisper and I Shall Hear. | Duet. |
| 2293 | Sally in Our Alley.
Mary. | Tenor. |
| 1962 | Beautiful Land of Nod.
Sunshine and Rain. | Contralto. |
| 2537 | Mother O' Mine.
Come With Me in the Summer Night. | Baritone. |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:						
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON WATER	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OVER ALL		USE OF TIDE	
			ORDINARY TIDE	SPRING TIDE	SPRING	NEAPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	508'	100' top 75' bottom	50'		7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	71'	19' 6"		7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	588'	50'	16'		7' 6"	
Private Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	100'	50'	12'		7' 6"	
Private Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	100'	50'	12'		7' 6"	
TEM-POO-KONG						
Commercial Dock	588'	50'	50'		7' 6"	
Aluminum Dock	588'	50'	50'		7' 6"	
Small Dock	588'	50'	50'		7' 6"	
Small Dock	588'	50'	50'		7' 6"	

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BITTER STRUGGLES ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, Aug. 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Rain has fallen all day long. Our line has been advanced slightly in the neighbourhood of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road. The French have gained further ground on the east bank of the Yser Canal. Strong forces of the enemy heavily counter-attacked our new positions eastward and north-eastward of Ypres between Westhoek and St. Julien. After resisting repeated attempts we were compelled, after stubborn fighting, to withdraw from St. Julien. Fighting is particularly fierce for Westhoek and we now hold the western outskirts. The enemy in the afternoon re-attacked in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Boulers railway and entered our advanced positions on a narrow front. Fighting is proceeding.
The British took prisoner yesterday over five thousand including ninety-five officers. They also captured a few guns, and a number of machine guns and trench mortars.
Despite the weather yesterday our aeroplanes were in contact with the advancing infantry all day long. They successfully bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aeroplanes, transport and infantry. Few enemy machines attempted to fly. We brought down six. Three of ours are missing.
We took prisoner in July including yesterday's captures to six in the evening 4,039 of whom eighty-five are officers. We also took eight field guns, fifty-three machine guns and thirty-two trench mortars.

MR. HENDERSON EXPLAINS HIS PARIS VISIT.

London, Aug. 2.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson said the delegates did not go to Paris to discuss the war situation, but to examine with the whole French Socialist Party and the Russian Delegates a new invitation to the International Conference issued by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, also to discuss a proposal for an Inter-Allied Conference. The Government approved of the latter. Mr. Henderson twitted the members on their belated discovery that membership of the War Cabinet and the Secretaryship of the Labour Party were absolutely irreconcilable. He deemed it was of the highest importance that he should join the sub-committee going to Paris when he realised that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was going in order to keep Mr. MacDonald right. He declared he had done what he conceived to be his duty not only in the interests of his party but of the country.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Sunday's Service of Intercession.

As already announced, a special Service of Intercession in connection with the war will be held in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next, at 11 a.m. His Excellency the Governor and his Excellency the General will attend. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach.
Seated holders are requested to be in their seats five minutes before the service; after that, all seats will be free, except those reserved for the Naval and Military Services.
A collection will be made for the Prisoners of War Fund.

FOR PLAINTIFF OR DEFENDANT?

A Solicitor's Predicament.

No small amount of amusement was caused among the solicitors attending at the Summary Court this morning, when a case was called in which Mr. Agassiz was concerned. Mr. Agassiz said he understood that it had been adjourned sine die, but was informed by Mr. Justice Gompertz that he had received no information to that effect.

Mr. Agassiz:—I am sorry I have not brought the writ with me.

His Lordship:—I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Agassiz:—I don't think I do either, your Lordship. I certainly don't know who I am appearing for. Oh, yes; I'm for defendant. No I'm not; I'm for plaintiff.

His Lordship:—Have the parties called. I don't think they can mistake recognising you, Mr. Agassiz.

The plaintiff appeared when his name was called, but when asked if Mr. Agassiz was appearing for him, he replied that he had not engaged a solicitor.

Mr. Agassiz:—Then I must appear for the defendant. Perhaps your Lordship will fix a day.

This was accordingly done.

M.C.L. Mass Meeting.
A mass meeting of the European Branches of the Ministering Children's League will be held at Government House on August 8, at 6 p.m. All members and associates are invited.

MURDER CHARGE.

Three Indians in the Dock.

The trial of the three Indians who are charged with the murder of another Indian at Kowloon was proceeded with before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. The deceased, who was lying in Hospital for some time, died last week, and the charge, which originally was one of causing grievous bodily harm, has been amended to one of murder.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Leo D'Almada defended all the accused.

In opening the case, Mr. Wakeman stated that the deceased was a Sergeant Major of the Naval Yard Police. The murder took place at about four o'clock on July 7. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased had been visiting the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion Barracks and was on his way back down Nathan Road. When opposite the Portuguese Club, he was suddenly assaulted by the three defendants and very seriously injured. He died a few days ago. The statements made in hospital by the deceased showed that it was the three defendants who assaulted him. The prosecution was not able to give any motive for the crime, though it was clear that the men had some quarrel with the deceased, for he heard them shouting after him, and saw them following.

His Worship:—Will there be any corroboration of the deceased's statement?—A good deal of the evidence will be circumstantial. The men were seen going back just after the assault and as there was a crowd present they were seen by several people. One witness will positively identify them, as running away towards Yaumati, along Austin Road. They were seen to leave the Naval Yard together at about 2.30 p.m. and it will be proved that they came back together at about 4.25 p.m. Evidence will be given that they were armed with sticks, but when they came back they had no sticks. The sticks had not been found.

Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer at Kowloon, spoke to being called to see the deceased just after the assault. He found the man lying on a seat by the roadside. There was a great deal of blood on the road and the man was bleeding freely from a wound near the left ear. Witness dressed the wound. There were no other injuries. The wound would be sufficient to cause death. It would not of necessity be fatal, but it was liable to cause death. There was a fracture of the skull. The man was removed by the Police.

Dr. W. Woodman said that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, which exposed the brain. There were several bruises on the body. After three weeks' treatment, the man died from the fracture, meningitis and exhaustion. Two operations were performed, both of which were successful. There was hope of recovery for some time, but deceased grew worse. Witness went on to say that the wound could be caused by a stick. The bone of the skull was unusually thin.

Mr. E. Larmour, of the P.W.D., proved the plan of Kowloon showing the site of the assault.

Evidence was given by Sergeant Pincoit, who spoke to arresting the three defendants at the Kowloon Naval Depot.

The Indian clerk of the Magistrate, who took the depositions of the deceased whilst he was in Hospital, proved the depositions put in.

A Portuguese lad, named Ribeiro, who was at the Club de Recreio at the time of the assault, stated that he heard a cry and on looking over he saw an Indian lying on the ground and three other Indians were striking him with sticks. He shouted to them and the men ran along Nathan Road, towards Yaumati. Mr. Lopes, who was in the Club, gave witness 15 cents to take a ricksha to the Police Station and report the matter. This he did.

A Chinese woman, who is employed at 1, Kimberley Villas, stated that she was at the door of

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Strength.

Private D.G.M. Bernard rejoined the Corps on 2. 8. 17. is re-allotted Corps No. 1231 and posted to Scouts Company. No. 1461 Les-Corps. F. L. de Roca is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 27.7.17.

Leave.

2nd Lieut. D. Templeton is granted 1 month's leave, from 30.8.17.

No. 1931 Spr. J. E. Hansen is granted 3 months' extension of sick leave, from 28. 7. 17.

No. 1509 Pte. N. D. Pullen is granted 1 month's sick leave, 2. 8. 17.

Medical Staff.

Reference Corps Order No. 4 dated 20. 7. 17, Surg. Lieut. Smalley will attend daily (Sundays excepted) at Headquarters from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for sick parade.

Dress.

Two large pouches will be worn at all parades for Tests of Elementary Training.

Engineer Company.

Detail of duties at Lyceum 1st to 16th August, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Parades.

Tuesday 7th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. At 5.00 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range-takers only) at Belchers Battery; Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Witthell, Corpl. Grimes and Corpl. Edgumbe; Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. At 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 8th instant.—At 5.00 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders (Tests to Elementary Training).

Thursday 9th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery. At 5.00 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range (Annual Musketry Course). At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery; Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday 10th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Corpl. Cassidy) at Headquarters for Musketry instruction. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as detailed only) at Belchers Battery. At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery; Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander (Tests of Elementary Training); Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Major Witthell, Corpl. Grimes and Corpl. Edgumbe. Signalling Section "B" class at B. A. Theatre.

Saturday 11th instant.—At 4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 8th and 10th inst. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

On duty 5th instant, Scouts Company; 6th, Scouts Company; 7th, Right Section M. G. Company; 8th, Centre Section M. G. Company; 9th, Scouts Company; 10th, Scouts Company; 11th, Right Section M. G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 5th to 11th instant, Lieut. Wright.

the house and saw four Indians coming down Nathan Road. Later she heard striking, but did not know what it was all about. A Portuguese shouted out and three of the men ran away, leaving one on the ground.
Case proceeding.

A YEAR'S POSTAL WORK.

Report of the Hongkong General Post Office.

The report on the Hongkong General Post Office, for the year 1916, which was drawn up by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, the then Postmaster General, has now been issued, and was laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council for general information.

Having dealt with changes in the staff during the year, the report states that the number of mail bags and packets despatched from Hongkong during the year amounted to 123,238 against 123,645 in 1915, a decrease of 407; and the number received to 115,678 against 118,517, a decrease of 2,839. These figures include ships' letter boxes, and mails for His Majesty's ships and foreign men-of-war on the China Station. The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 68,333 as against 70,993 in 1915, a decrease of 2,660. Boxes and baskets in transit amounted to 11,263 as against 11,049 or 154 more than in 1915. 4,023 steamers carrying mails arrived and 5,253 steamers left in 1916 as against 4,972, and 5,292 respectively in 1915.

Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 735,787 as against 679,167 in 1915, an increase of 56,600. Registered articles via Siberia amounted to 55,419 as compared with 54,536, an increase of 883. Parcels, ordinary and insured, handled by the General Post Office amounted to 119,586, as compared with 105,423 in 1915, an increase of 14,163.

Revenue and Expenditure.
The revenue for the year amounted to \$401,742.33, an increase of \$33,784.56 as compared with the year 1915. There were substantial increases in the sale of postage stamps and in box holders' fees collected—the latter being due to (a) raising the scale of the larger sized boxes from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per annum and (b) the installation of additional private letter boxes in the Chinese Branch. The expenditure decreased from \$403,609.02 in 1915 to \$303,136.33 in 1916, which was principally due to the high rate of exchange prevailing during the year and recovery of arrears of outstanding transit accounts. The balance of the revenue over expenditure amounted to \$98,606.00. The increase of revenue from the sale of postage stamps during the year 1916 over that of the year 1915 amounted to \$35,612.75.

Money Orders.

The growing activity in the money order service reported in 1915 has continued with unabated vigour throughout this year. The Chinese remittances from the United Kingdom have increased by the large amount of \$12,380, and the increases from India, Japan, Straits and Malaya are due to the same causes. The high rate of the dollar accounts for the increase under the head of orders issued, especially \$10,080 of orders sent to India. There was only one decrease of any consequence, viz., \$2,336 for New Zealand. In 1915, a large remittance of \$2,000 was made in consequence of the repatriation of some Chinese from Apia, Samoa; no such remittance was made in 1916. The increase, therefore, reported in 1915 was not maintained in 1916. Taken on the whole the transactions are very satisfactory, showing a net increase of \$53,905. 14s. 11d. over those of 1915. The interchange of telegraphic money orders with the United Kingdom began on the 1st October, but the cost of the transmission of the messages is too high to ensure its general use except for the maximum amount—£40—and only few orders were recorded for the year. The sale of Postal Orders, both Imperial and Local, was almost the same as in 1915, and has not shown such a large shrinkage as in 1915. In that year the decrease in Postal Orders as compared with the year 1914 amounted to \$6,870. Inward Postal Orders showed an increase amounting to \$2,337.

FIELD GLASS FUND.

Two binoculars and a donation of \$75 are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is given below. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 10th August:—
One binocular from Mr. O. B. Davis, Butterfield and Swire, and one from Mr. D. G. Bruce, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Hongkong Office. Donation of \$75 from "Anonymous."
The total now stands:—One stand telescope, seventeen hand telescopes, fifty-five binoculars and donations of \$150 00.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
Tao Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Ohoy Chong, \$100.

Chinese Correspondence.

During the year the Chinese Delivery Section General Post Office handled 1,777,123 ordinary letters, 303,433 other articles, and 9,834 postal-hong packets. The registered articles delivered amounted to 234,238 of which 145,519 were from the United States of America and Canada, and 88,726 from China and other countries, showing an increase of 24,115 as compared with 210,123 in 1915. 1,932 insured letters were dealt with as against 1,221 in 1915. The Hong Licences of 24 Chinese Postal Hongs were renewed. During the year two postal hongs ceased to carry on business and their licenses were accordingly withdrawn and cancelled. Owing to the demand for private letter boxes by the members of the Chinese Community an order for 261 new private box-holders' boxes was given early in the year. The new boxes arrived in Hongkong in October and by the end of the year 173 boxes had been let.

Telegraph Sub-Department.
A statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Telegraph Sub-Department for the year shows that the revenue amounted to \$9,183.49, of which \$8,695.04 was in respect of radio telegrams. The expenditure which amounted to \$10,846.21, includes work done and stores supplied to D'Aguiar Station by the Naval Authorities during the period from 1st July, 1915, to 30th September, 1916, but does not include the personal emoluments of the Wireless Operators at the D'Aguiar Station, the claims in respect of which are being settled this year.

Miscellaneous.
In spite of the war, which continued throughout the year postal business showed signs of marked improvement. The large increase in the sale of stamps was due in great measure to a large increase in the parcel post business arising out of the war. The mail service was somewhat irregular, the chief cause being the submarine warfare which has increased in violence as the year progressed. Considering the prevailing conditions, only comparatively few mails were lost. Four mails from London to Hongkong, three via Siberia despatched on the 29th and 28th July and the 16th November respectively and one via Suez (including parcels) despatched on 28th February; and two mails Hongkong to London via Suez—of 8th November (including parcels) and 18th December—have been lost. The new Parcel Agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia came into force on the 1st January. An agreement was concluded with Russia for the exchange of Parcel Mails via Shanghai and Vladivostok. The service commenced on the 1st September but was almost immediately suspended owing to the congestion of traffic on the Siberian Railway. An agreement was entered into in April with the Indo-China Administration for the exchange of radio telegrams addressed to Hongkong and places in Indo-China through the intermediary of the Wireless Stations of D'Aguiar, Kwong Tseu Wan and Hanoi.

PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.

How a Thief was Tracked Down.

Inspector Gordon told Mr. J.R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a rather curious story of how a pick-pocket was arrested. The story was that at four o'clock on Tuesday an assistant shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was taking home his wages, \$45, and was going into D'Aguiar Street when a pick-pocket bodily took the money from him. He did not know this and proceeded home. A marine hawk saw what happened, however, and followed the man. He saw him joined by three other men and followed them across the Star Ferry to Kowloon. As they were passing the Police Station, he ran up and told a detective, and they later found the four men dividing the money in Cameron Road. When approached, they threatened to assault the detective, but the pick-pocket was arrested. He later offered the detective \$10 to let him go. A sum of \$28.73 was recovered. When they got back to the station, they telephoned to the Central Station and the shroff was at that moment reporting his loss.

His Worship adjourned the case.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 44, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., state:—
Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 5th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 12th August, H. K. V. R.
Next for duty, "B" Coy. H. K. V. R.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. B. Branch.

Parades.

Monday, 6th instant.—Nil.

Tuesday, 7th instant.—"A" and "B" Coys, Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section, and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Taihook Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C.O.s will commence conducting the tests laid down in para. 297, 299 Chap. IV. Musketry Regulations Part I 1909 (Reprint 1912). Copies of the paras, referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade. Coy. Sergt-Majors will send to the Adjutant on 8th August a list of all absentees, noting therein those absent from the Colony on sick leave.

Wednesday, 8th instant.—All members of "D" Coy will attend at the Cricket Club Pavilion at 5.15 p.m. for a lecture by C.S.M. F. L. Cooke on Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Plain Clothes, Rifles.

Thursday, 9th instant.—Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 10th instant.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 11th instant.—Nil.

Strength.

Pte. J. S. Jennings having joined in allotted Corps No. 689 and posted to Coy. "A" Platoon No. 3 Section 12.

No. 549 Pte. G. A. Pentreath is permitted to resign on appointment as 2nd Lieutenant India Army Reserve of Officers with effect from 7th July, 1917.

Transfer.
No. 25 Pte. J. Hawthings is transferred to "D" Coy.

